

TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE
LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT
THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

Editor, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for
14 years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

War News and Views

IMAGINE the United States government turning loose 650 convicts at Leavenworth penitentiary on condition that they enlist in the regular army! That is what President Madero has done in Mexico. The incident throws an interesting sidelight on conditions confronting the federal government. Evidently the volunteers do not come as fast as expected, and the ranks of the army must be filled. The use of the army as a branch of the penal system was long the shame of Mexico, and Madero always proclaimed his intention to put the federal military service on a higher plane. It is not reassuring that in this crisis confronting him now, the president must rely on such doubtful material.

So far the rebels have been having things very much their own way, in certain districts north and south. The federals made headway in the south and by devastating some parts of the disturbed districts and adopting the most drastic methods the rebel support was somewhat weakened. But now that the government has been obliged to withdraw troops for northern service, the south is again disaffected. In the west and northwest, the government is adopting the same old mistaken tactics, of separating the federal forces into little detachments of 10, 25, or 50 men, posting them in small, isolated, unfortified towns, to become the natural focus of aggressive rebel bands. In this way, the government is constantly kept on the defensive, the small detachments cannot cooperate, and no aggressive or retaliatory measures can be undertaken.

The rebels, on the other hand, as a rule keep their forces together, neglect the minor towns they capture, but hold themselves ready to strike the federals at their weak points.

Around Torreon, apparently, for the first time a large government force is being concentrated for united, aggressive action. In an open battle, this force under trained commanders might do considerable damage to the rebels; but the problem of protecting the rear and holding open the lines of communication would tax a shrewd master of military strategy, when the small total force is considered. A few thousand men cannot be at the same time a flying column and a fixed garrison. And the government seemingly cannot always depend on local volunteers to hold their own towns against the rebels—as has been demonstrated in scores of places, including Ciudad Juarez.

A word about the Mexican news that is being printed in the local papers: that in the morning paper, from both local and outside sources, is obviously colored, to serve a particular purpose, and is deceiving to intelligent reader; the news in The Herald is written by trained reporters regularly employed by this newspaper, who are sticking to facts and who give their authority for news and interviews. In the course of the day's news, it becomes necessary to give written or spoken statements of representatives of both sides, but these are duly marked as quotations and credited to their source. So also, when refugees are quoted, their remarks, usually unreliable as information, are given for what they are worth, which is usually mighty little, and their statements are not printed in such a manner as to place the newspaper's authority behind them. With the best intentions in the world, and personal honesty undoubted, the refugees rarely have any broad view of the situation, they have been isolated and have talked with few, and their opinions are about as valuable, bearing on the general situation, as would be the opinions of a private soldier in the trenches in 1863 upon the "feeling" in Illinois, Massachusetts, and Texas.

At Chihuahua, The Herald is represented by two reliable correspondents: Phil McLaughlin, a long resident of Mexico and editor of the Chihuahua English newspaper, the Enterprise; and Burge McFall, special correspondent of the Associated Press, an experienced man assigned by the management of the Associated Press to this particular job. The Chihuahua news as printed in The Herald always carries a signature showing exactly who is the responsible writer.

The public should understand, however, that all these messages come over the wires which are in complete control of the rebels at both ends, and are manned by operators working for the Pascualistas. The Herald sincerely hopes that no censorship will be applied to matter filed to the El Paso Herald or to the Associated Press, for it is better for any cause in the long run to keep the news sources of legitimate newspapers free and unimpaird.

So far, The Herald is happy to say, there has been no disposition on the part of either side in the Mexican disturbance to curtail The Herald's privileges as a newspaper, either by way of interfering with the gathering and transmission of news, or by way of interfering with the general circulation of The Herald to subscribers and readers in Mexico. Both sides have frequently commended The Herald for its eminent fairness and for its evident desire to present the news truthfully without prejudice to either party. The Herald will steadfastly maintain this attitude, and hopes for equally considerate treatment from its friends and neighbors in Mexico, regardless of their own domestic differences.

La Follette needs somebody to tell him to quit. He is still promulgating creeds, just like a real presidential possibility.

Bailey is against injunctions—maybe if he could use them against the people who persist in talking about him, it would be different.

Deadly Wooden Cars

A HEAD-ON collision between a passenger train and a freight train in Georgia a week ago demonstrated the fatal character of the old style wooden cars in passenger trains. A photograph shows three cars, the day coach, mail car, and express car, all telescoped together and jammed into one, the mass being scarcely longer than a single car. The triple telescoping was unique in railroad history. The list of dead and wounded was a long one, and was only limited by the size of the passenger list of the train at the time.

Congress should enact without delay a law requiring the scrapping of all wooden cars on passenger trains and the substituting of steel cars as far as federal laws apply; and the states should enact legislation concurrently to provide for steel cars within state boundaries. A term of years, not more than five, should be set as the limit of complete substitution.

Safety and efficiency of service are far more important to the country than a fraction in a freight rate. The railroads are continually harassed by state legislators and national authorities about fares and rates and a multitude of other things, while the really important factors, safety and service, are apt to be overlooked. The pressure should be applied in a different place. The people want safety and service, and they ought to be willing to pay for it.

The snow is giving the railroads their troubles these days, but the farmers will recompense them next summer when they begin crop shipments.

"Time of marriage is woman's most dangerous age," says a writer. They become most dangerous after marriage, according to some husbands.

Broomcorn has proved such a splendid crop in the Panhandle of Texas that the prospects are it will make a clean sweep of most other products.

As sure as she exists, Arizona is going to slip her senators into Washington and get them seated before the New Mexicans get there—and then the long terms will be gone.

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.)

Few explanations really explain.

The cattle manufacturer is naturally out for the rook.

Only a woman can smile sweetly when she wants to cry.

You don't have to lead some men to water to make them drink.

Yes, Alonzo, it's easier to get married than it is to stay married.

A woman never means it when she says she doesn't care how she looks.

Some people are so conceited that they are actually jealous of themselves.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

There is quite a difference between reaching the top and being laid on the shelf.

Strangely enough, the less advice you give your friends, the more of it they are apt to take.

Biobbs—Harduppe is certainly a promising young man. Biobbs—Yes, he always says he is going to keep what he owes me next week.

Hubbbs—"I suppose you keep chickens out at your place." Subbbs—"Well, in way, I've managed to keep six out of about 50 I started with."

EL PASO HERALD

EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE

Monday, March Eighteenth, 1912

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

Saving The Country

By Walt Mason.

Though low and humble is my station, I'll help to save this ailing nation. I won't stir up a revolution by means of frenzied eloquence, or loud myself with caps and labor to bring conviction to my neighbor, or on the neck do verbal capers, or write long letters to the papers. I'll do my task appointed daily, and say I cheerfully and gaily; I'll waste no time in idle ravings, but carry to the bank my savings, and pay my bills when they're presented and wear a mug serene, contented. I'll keep my shack supplied with bacon, and waste no precious hours in quakin' o'er perils dark and dire that threaten, my little bungalow forgettin'. Some patriots, on sidewalks sitting, may watch me tending to my knitting, and say I'm full of sordid notions, incapable of high emotions. I ought to spend the day yelling, the loud and blatant chorus swelling; I ought to whoop for Bill, already, or bust a gallus for our Teddy, but I'll just tear around the harder, and rustle for my private larder; for that's one way to save the nation that should receive your admiration.

The Inaccessible

By Edmund Jaloux.

WHEN it became evident that Provence's cause was lost, that all the efforts of the immigrants were in vain, that the demagogues ruled France and that it was useless to try to kill the hydra of the revolution, count Jacques de Guerbois, a ruined man, gave up all hope and embarked on a small vessel bound for England. Having landed safely he took up his residence in London. He spoke English fluently, his mother having been the daughter of noble and wealthy parents in Kent. He gave lessons in French and translated books. His wealthy and influential relations soon enabled him to find remunerative work, so that he was eventually able occasionally to help less fortunate friends and countrymen.

Among these relatives was an old gentleman, Mr. Samuel Buxton, a cousin of the late countess de Guerbois, who lived all year round on his estate in Devonshire. Having heard of the arrival of his French kinsman, he immediately wrote him a letter asking him to come and spend some time on the estate. Guerbois was unable to accept the invitation, being very busy at the time, but when Mr. Buxton returned he was finally accepted, so much more as the climate of London had seriously affected his health and he was greatly in need of rest and change of air.

When he left the carriage he was received most cordially by a charming old man, who introduced him to his two young daughters, the eldest, Ruth, was dark, with dreamy hazel eyes, while the younger, Delia, was a typical English beauty with golden hair and dark blue eyes.

Jacques very soon felt very much at home and was greatly attracted by the charming, young people, especially by Delia, and after a while his gay humor returned and he forgot all his sorrows and sorrows of the past years, during which many of his dear ones had lost their lives under the cruel knife of the guillotine. He took long walks through the beautiful country with Ruth and Delia and in the evening they played together. Guerbois was quite an expert on the flute and Ruth accompanied him on the piano. The old gentleman generally fell asleep over his bottle of port wine, and Jacques, who was moonlighting the young people left the old man and walked through the silent garden or park, while Guerbois felt more and more deeply in love with Delia, though he never betrayed the secret of his heart by a word or deed.

Among the young people of the neighborhood who often visited Buxton was a tall, angular Englishman, John Lightgow, with an unusual handsome face and winning manners, whom Guerbois detested heartily, probably because he discovered that

The Herald's Daily Short Story

he was very much interested in Delia, who seemed to be quite fond of his company. One day he told her so in very plain words, while they sat at the young girl burst into tears and left the room.

The next day, however, she asked Jacques to come for a walk with her through the park where they met down on her favorite bench in a quiet corner far away from the main walks. For quite a while they sat silent, absorbed in the beautiful view of moor and woodland. Then Guerbois broke the silence.

"I have been nearly come when I must say goodbye to this place where I have spent the happiest days of my life, which will soon be nothing but a cherished memory, and I shall never forget, Delia, what you have been to me."

"Why do you want to leave," said the young girl suddenly; "when there is a way to stay here forever—"

"Oh, stop, Delia. Please stop," he begged.

"Don't! Don't! I know your feelings toward me as well as you know that I love you!"

"But what a miserable fellow I am," he said. "Why have I not left this place before? How have I dared to let you see that I love you?"

"But why should I not know?" said the young girl, who understood why she was in despair. For family reasons I married a young girl I did not love and never shall love. I married her for her money, and I was forced to leave France and for more than a year I have had no news of her or of any of my relatives. I left her hidden in a small town in Brittany. I do not know if she is there still. I ought to have told you before, but I never could find the words to say it. I wanted to forget all the horrors of the past and begin life over again here. I have never been able to forget you. And you?"

"I have never loved anyone but you," he said.

"Oh, why did you make me speak that day," he moaned. "If you had been silent we might now both have been happy."

"What do you mean, Jacques?"

"A month after I left Buxton hall, my wife was guillotined."

EL PASOANS SEEK GOLD IN NEW FIELD

Apache Box Canyon Proving Very Rich—Man in From the Field.

What it is asserted is destined to become another Cripple Creek has been discovered in Apache Box canyon, five miles north of Carlisle, N. M., near Duncan, Ariz. Gold in rich quantities protruding from a sheer bluff and covering much of the side of a small mountain to what visitors from that section declare exists.

A number of El Paso men are interested in the field. J. P. Robertson, of El Paso, has secured an option on seven claims adjoining the original mine, and beginning next week will start work in the field. J. V. Parks, of Duncan, Ariz., former sheriff of Graham county, is in El Paso, directly from the field. He declares that there is no question about the strike, and that there is gold in large quantities there. He says that the ore is being sent to the Clear Creek mill, and that it is wonderfully rich in gold.

The strike was discovered from waters running over the bluff, and it was not until three months ago that gold was discovered. Those who control the original claims are said to prize their holdings at \$300,000. Adjoining claims have been taken up, and the holders are preparing for the development of the rich field. It is said that gold carried from the mines is in the richest quantities ever seen in Arizona or New Mexico. The sum of \$50,000 has been paid for four adjoining claims.

MISSING CHAPLAIN IS KNOWN IN EL PASO

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—Officers of the 23d infantry stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near here have asked the police to search for the Rev. John E. Dallam, chaplain of the regiment, who has been missing from the post since Saturday morning when he came to the city on a leave of absence.

The officers said they inquired at all the hospitals and among the chaplain's friends before appealing to the police.

Chaplain Dallam is well known locally, having been stationed at Fort Bliss with the headquarters battalion of the 23d infantry. He owned a number of thoroughbred horses and was a familiar figure on the downtown streets, riding his saddlers.

Pasteurized—the safe milk.

Foil measure at Southwestern Fuel Co.

ARE ORGANIZING AN EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

Industrial Leaders of the Nation Gather at New York.

New York, N. Y., March 18.—Nearly 1000 of the country's leaders in the industrial world, hailing from every state in the union and representing all branches of business and professions, assembled here this morning for the purpose of organizing the American society for promoting efficiency, after which a conference on industrial organization and management will be held.

The object of the society, which it is expected will receive the united support of all the great business enterprises in the country, will be to promote efficiency in commercial, financial and industrial activities of all kinds, including public service corporations. Its organization will mark the beginning of a perpetual campaign for formulating, standardizing and improving systems of organization, management and methods of management, and will undoubtedly mark a new and important epoch in the industrial growth of the country.

The American society for promoting efficiency is the culmination of a movement, which had its inception last year ago, at a meeting of nine New Yorkers, well known in the various lines of financial, industrial and scientific endeavor.

Two of the nine original promoters of the movement, James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank, and H. F. J. Porter, industrial engineer, were appointed chairman and secretary, respectively, of an organizing committee.

The meeting will be continued Tuesday morning when the paper on "How Can the Principles of Efficiency Be Introduced to the Administration of a Democracy," written by president Taft, will be read by some government official, to be read by secretary of the navy Meyer. The reorganization of a Department of the Government, F. A. Cleveland, and by mayor Gaynor on "Efficient Methods in Legal Practice and Procedure."

CHARTER EXTENDED FOR RATION NATIONAL BANK

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The charter of the currency has been extended by the Federal Reserve board of Raton, N. M., until March 17, 1912.

All Week Special at Nations.

Five-pound sacks of Nation's Whole Wheat flour, special this week, per sack, 25c.

Nations, Tel. 2576.

GOVERNMENT SAYS ARIZONA OFFICIALS WERE ELECTED FOR BUT ONE YEAR

(Continued from Page 1.)

call being the groundwork and foundation of Arizona's system of popular government, should be strengthened, and as far as possible, simplified by statute, showing by item and without ambiguity the steps necessary to be taken to invoke either of these powers reserved to the people.

Suffrage and Elections. "Next, if not in importance, is the enactment of laws to carry into effect the several mandates having to do with suffrage and elections. This system should include a most comprehensive and stringent corrupt practices act, carefully designed, by means of adequate before and after election publicity requirements, and otherwise to guard against the employment of large sums of money in the nomination or election of candidates desirable to great financial interests.

"In line with the best progressive thought of the times, the headless ballot, somewhat similar to that now designated by the Arizona primary law, should be adopted for use in general elections, and in order that equal advantage might be given to each candidate, regardless of the alphabetical order in which his name might appear, the law should be so amended as to place upon the ballot, without distinction to party affiliations. Thus, for example, would 'Z' a Republican candidate for justice find himself at the head of the list of aspirants for that office an equal number of times as 'A,' the Democratic candidate.

Equal Suffrage. "A very great percentage of Arizona's citizens, both men and women, are ignorant of the rights of citizenship distributed through every social sphere and numbering the followers of all the callings and professions, are in favor of equal suffrage. It appears to me that the movement is simply representative to demand, in fairness and justice, the right to a deciding vote. I therefore recommend that you submit to a vote of the people, at the next regular election, a constitutional amendment extending the suffrage franchise to women.

Publication of Stockholders. "A powerful influence in the determination of public questions is exerted by the newspapers. It is a deplorable and ominous fact that many of the newspapers of the state are owned and controlled by a few individuals, and generally the latter by special interests, and maintained for questionable purposes. I urge the passage of a law requiring each newspaper to publish in its columns, at least once a week, the names of its stockholders, and to publish in every issue a full and complete list of its owners. I also recommend that the state be divided into districts, and that in whatever form they may exist."

Free Text Books. "The governor urges the passage of adequate school laws to protect the property of the state, and to provide proper irrigation and school laws, and says he is convinced that great improvement in education can be secured, free text books or books at very small cost, were provided by the state or counties.

"I urge that more particular attention be given to agricultural schools and to agricultural class work extended to all high schools of the state."

State University. "The governor says he deprecates 'the policy which has heretofore been pursued by the state in the establishment of an educational institution on a crazy-quilt patchwork scheme, and says: 'I have believed and believe any money appropriated for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive and elaborate plan for a university not only beautiful, but adequate for the needs of a century, be adopted.'

State Taxation. "The governor, referring to taxation, says: 'It is a matter of such common information as to occasion no dispute, that the large mining corporations, the railroad companies, the telephone, telegraph and express companies, operating in the state, are escaping the payment of their fair share of taxes, and your particular attention is directed to the laws affecting these corporations, to the end that they be forced to contribute, equally with the owner of a horse, a cow, a humble pig, or a plot of ground to the maintenance of the institutions of the state.'

He recommends the creation of a state tax commission.

Extravagant Management. "The governor thinks there has been extravagant management of state affairs, and says he wants to cut down expenses. He recommends the abolishment of the board of control and centralization of the business management of the state institutions and departments in the governor. Instead of the board of control he would establish a purchasing department directly under the governor's supervision where 'through a skilled purchasing officer or agent all supplies, for whatever purpose, or for office desired, should be secured.'

"I have no hesitancy in estimating that the plan proposed for a saving of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per year can be effected, and I should not be surprised to see it run higher," he says.

Many Recommendations. "The governor wants established a uniform system of accounting laws, under the direction of a state examiner."

He urges the adoption of the merit system for state employees. The establishment of a bureau of legislative research, the continuation of the policy of good roads building in the state, "laid along more systematic lines than the territory has heretofore adopted," the preservation of Arizona's scenic effects, more equitable rates of interest from banks for state funds, the strengthening of the anti-usury law, laws that will render the state corporation commission "still more effective powers to clothe the corporation commission with authority to put wildest companies out of business, and to reform, are among other recommendations."

Prison Reform. "On the subject of prisons and criminality, the governor says: 'The inmates of the state prison should be fitted, if possible, to take their place in the world, and to honestly and successfully cope with its problems, when their debt to society has been paid, the wrong they may have committed absolved, and their term served. A suit of clothes, \$5 in money, a curbed spirit, and a ticket back to where everyone knows him, and most of them are, is the only reward which these constitute the capital with which almost every convict re-enters the race of life. How vastly better would it be to furnish some useful employment, whereby the faculties might be kept alive and alert, hope sustained, the spirit quickened, and a little money accumulated against the day when self-dependence is resumed.' I urgently recommend that the law specifically authorize the employment of prisoners on the public roads of the state, and that the state or counties of the state in which such labor may be performed, be directed to devote to the credit of the men so em-

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Abe Martin



We're allus disappointed when we see a feller named Lionel. What's the 'ol' socialist propose t' do with 'er feller that's just naturally lucky?

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1898

Felix Martinez has returned from a trip to Las Vegas, N. M.

The party went to Abilene, Tex., this afternoon over the Santa Fe. This article of D. W. Reckhart had the Irish flag flying from the pole on top of his house.

General Hernandez and family are up from Chihuahua and are the guests of collector Batcho.

In addition to the regular trains at the Santa Fe station this morning there were two Gates excursions and a big crowd came right on them.

The governor and party were driven about town and to the smelter where the plant was inspected and then an elaborate luncheon was served at the English Kitchen.

The official order of St. Louis, Mo., who has been visiting Mrs. B. F. Hammett, will rejoin her husband soon at Arkansas Hot Springs, while her daughter, Mrs. Hammett, will remain here indefinitely.

Four Chinese and two Mexicans crossed the river in the early hours this morning and all of them are now in the county jail having been captured by the immigration officers. They came across over the Delta. The article of Yuleta and it is charged that the Mexicans acted as guides.

Former governor James S. Hogg, of Texas, arrived in El Paso this morning from Mexico City en route to Texas. He was met at the station in Juarez by Dr. Vandell, Juan Hart and Judge Peyton F. Edwards, who accompanied them to this side where the rest of the committee met them. The women who assisted in receiving them were Madama C. N. Buckler, Wilcox, M. Dean, A. P. Coles, C. B. Eddy, R. E. Hammett, August, Whitehead.

In the governor's party were Wm. H. Edwards, mayor of Minneapolis, Minn.; Abner S. Adams, Asa C. Russell, Chas. J. Gilden, Davis S. Greenough, Col. Wm. Edwards, Wm. J. McKinnis, Lee, McBride, E. P. Williams, E. P. Wright, Dr. Geo. D. Upson, Frederick A. Farran, Lavern Harrington, all of whom are eastern capitalists. The women of the party were Madama C. N. Buckler, Wilcox, Russell, and Misses Hogg and Williams.

HAD TROD THE PATH BEFORE. Miller—"Just as Miller and the widow started up the aisle to the altar, every light in the church went out."

Mumford—"What did the couple do then?"

Miller—"Kept on going. The widow knew the way."—Judge.

Vest Pocket Essays

Grover Cleveland

By George Fitch

Author of "A Good Old Swash"

ON this day in the year 1837, Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, N. Y. His father, Stephen, was a farmer, and his mother, Roxanna, was a school teacher. He was the only one of his name who had had time to become president, he abandoned his first name and studied law with the time thus saved.

Cleveland was the son of a minister, but declined to live up to the old joke about minister's sons and devoted his life to the accumulation of knowledge and avoidpious. He was a large, slow man, who put all of his ideas down in solid concrete, thus making it impossible to alter or remove them, and he early took on a life membership in the Democratic party and the United Disciples of Isaac Walton. The state of New Jersey fitting him a little too snugly around the waist, he removed to Buffalo, where he was soon elected sheriff, and because of his slowness in comprehending the political advantage of minding his own affairs first and those of the people last, he was later on elected governor of New York by a tremendous majority. This made him a horse of a light chestnut color in the next Democratic national convention, and he was accordingly nominated for president in 1884. The Republican party voted out over 50 cartoonists in a vain attempt to stem the tide, and after a campaign which caused apoplexy, nasal hemorrhage, and kerosene stains all over the nation, he climbed into the presidential chair and proceeded to pry loose the frantic grasp of some 10,000 Republican office holders.

As president, Cleveland was distinguished by his immovability—he pursued his own policy and let his party insure as much as it pleased. He was a skillful voter, bringing down the biggest bills with one barrel and whenever his party had come to a boil, he would retire to

the marshes and hunt ducks until he cooled off. Next to hunting ducks, nothing pleased him so much as to make a few slight improvements in the tariff, by removing its head, feet and viscera.



He was defeated for re-election in 1893, but his party had gotten over its wrath by 1892, and he came back by a handsome majority, thus being the only president to date to lead a double life. During his last administration, his party insured away from him permanently on free silver, and he left the white house in 1897 without a political friend or a personal enemy. He retired to Princeton, N. J., where he wrote books on fishing, and died, greatly beloved, in 1908.

Cleveland was a bachelor, he was elected president, but recanted while in office, and accumulated a fair sized family in his later years. He was a self-made man, and his career only serves to emphasize once more the fact that self-made men are much more satisfactory than self-made automobiles.

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